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ECEVIT CALLED IRATE ON SPY-FLIGHT PLEA

Turkey's Premier Insists Moscow
Must Consent to Plan by U.S.
for Monitoring Missiles

By NICHOLAS GAGE

Special to The New York Times

ANKARA, Turkey, May 23 — Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit is furious at what he feels are efforts by Washington to put pressure on him to accept U-2 flights over Turkey to monitor missile tests in the Soviet Union, according to high Turkish officials.

Mr. Ecevit also remains at odds with the United States, the officials said, over his insistence that Moscow first give its consent to the U-2 flights. The Turkish Foreign Ministry disclosed recently that Turkey would allow the reconnaissance planes to fly over Turkish territory only if the Russians did not object.

American diplomats here say that some kind of tacit consent may come from the Russians because they are as eager for the new treaty limiting strategic arms to win Senate approval as the Carter Administration. But they feel that if Mr. Ecevit insists on formal Soviet consent he will not get it.

Asked what kind of an understanding he would like Moscow and Washington to reach on the flights, Deputy Prime Minister Hikmet Cetin said today that he wanted one that made it clear to the Turkish public that the Soviet Union did not object.

'Affects the Whole Country'

Mr. Cetin said that even if the Soviet Union gave its consent, there was no guarantee that Turkey would approve the U-2 flights, which the United States says are needed to compensate for the loss of electronic listening posts in Iran. "The Government as a whole will have to support it," he said, "the Security Council, perhaps even Parliament. This affects the whole country."

American diplomats here believe that while the new arms agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union does not directly involve Turkey, relations between Washington and Ankara will suffer if the U-2 flights are not allowed.

Turkish approval for the flights was formally asked by Deputy Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher at a meeting with Mr. Ecevit on May 8.

Mr. Ecevit reportedly replied that he could allow them only if Moscow gave its consent because he did not want to strain relations with the Soviet Union, which he has been carefully trying to improve since coming to power 18 months ago.

Mr. Christopher said that while the U-2 issue was an independent matter, it might affect Congressional attitudes toward economic aid to Turkey, according to aides of Mr. Ecevit and American diplomats.

Ecevit Erupted in Anger

At that point Mr. Ecevit is said to have erupted in anger, charging that Washington was trying to link permission for the flights with promised economic aid and saying that his Government would not tolerate such pressure. An American diplomat present at the meeting described Mr. Ecevit as "the angriest I've seen him since he became Premier."

The sources said Mr. Christopher assured the Prime Minister that he had not intended any linkage but was merely describing political realities in the United States. Mr. Ecevit's anger subsided.

Yesterday, the United States Senate approved a \$50 million grant to supply arms and military equipment to Turkey.

Mr. Ecevit's aides say the Prime Minister needs at least tacit approval from Moscow to justify permitting the flights because he has opposed the use of Turkish airspace for spy planes throughout his political career.

Under Pressure From Opposition

Mr. Ecevit is also under pressure from the opposition Justice Party, whose leader, Suleyman Demirel, has come out strongly against the flights. "Our position is final and clear," Mr. Demirel said during a speaking tour of the eastern provinces last week. "These flights are against Turkish interests." He reminded his listeners that he stopped U-2 flights into Soviet territory from Turkey when he was Prime Minister in 1965.

While the proposed flights would originate outside Turkey and would not penetrate Soviet airspace, Mr. Demirel charged that allowing them "will put us back where we started." Flights of U-2 planes from Turkey over the Soviet Union caused an international incident in 1960 when one of them was shot down. Its pilot, Francis Gary Powers, was captured and convicted of espionage by the Russians, who later released him in a prisoner exchange.

Mr. Ecevit's aides say that large segments of the Turkish public oppose U-2 flights of any kind over Turkey and that the Prime Minister, whose Government's popularity has declined as the country's economy has deteriorated, cannot afford to approve them without a sound explanation. Moscow's consent would provide him with that explanation.